

familial hypercholesterolemia as an adjunct to other lipid-lowering treatments (e.g., LDL apheresis) or if such treatments are unavailable. Subsequent to this approval, the Patent and Trademark Office received a patent term restoration application for CRESTOR (U.S. Patent No. RE37,314) from Shionogi Seiyaku Kabushiki Kaisha, and the Patent and Trademark Office requested FDA's assistance in determining this patent's eligibility for patent term restoration. In a letter dated April 6, 2004, FDA advised the Patent and Trademark Office that this human drug product had undergone a regulatory review period and that the approval of CRESTOR represented the first permitted commercial marketing or use of the product. Shortly thereafter, the Patent and Trademark Office requested that FDA determine the product's regulatory review period.

FDA has determined that the applicable regulatory review period for CRESTOR is 1,831 days. Of this time, 1,053 days occurred during the testing phase of the regulatory review period, while 778 days occurred during the approval phase. These periods of time were derived from the following dates:

1. *The date an exemption under section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act) (21 U.S.C. 355) became effective:* August 9, 1998. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that the date the Investigational New Drug application (IND) became effective was on August 9, 1998.

2. *The date the application was initially submitted with respect to the human drug product under section 505 of the act:* June 26, 2001. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that the new drug application (NDA) for CRESTOR (NDA 21-366) was initially submitted on June 26, 2001.

3. *The date the application was approved:* August 12, 2003. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that NDA 21-366 was approved on August 12, 2003.

This determination of the regulatory review period establishes the maximum potential length of a patent extension. However, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office applies several statutory limitations in its calculations of the actual period for patent extension. In its application for patent extension, this applicant seeks 1,304 days of patent term extension.

Anyone with knowledge that any of the dates as published are incorrect may submit to the Division of Dockets Management (see ADDRESSES) written or electronic comments and ask for a redetermination by May 15, 2006. Furthermore, any interested person may

petition FDA for a determination regarding whether the applicant for extension acted with due diligence during the regulatory review period by September 11, 2006. To meet its burden, the petition must contain sufficient facts to merit an FDA investigation. (See H. Rept. 857, part 1, 98th Cong., 2d sess., pp. 41-42, 1984.) Petitions should be in the format specified in 21 CFR 10.30.

Comments and petitions should be submitted to the Division of Dockets Management. Three copies of any mailed information are to be submitted, except that individuals may submit one copy. Comments are to be identified with the docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document. Comments and petitions may be seen in the Division of Dockets Management between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Dated: February 13, 2006.

Jane Axelrad,  
Associate Director for Policy, Center for Drug  
Evaluation and Research.

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## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

### Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. 2003E-0146] (formerly 03E-0146)

### Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; RELPAX

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration,  
HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has determined the regulatory review period for RELPAX and is publishing this notice of that determination as required by law. FDA has made the determination because of the submission of an application to the Director of Patents and Trademarks, Department of Commerce, for the extension of a patent which claims that human drug product.

**ADDRESSES:** Submit written comments and petitions to the Division of Dockets Management (HFA-305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852. Submit electronic comments to <http://www.fda.gov/dockets/comments>.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Claudia V. Grillo, Office of Regulatory Policy (HFD-013), Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, 240-453-6681.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984 (Pub. L. 98-417) and the Generic Animal Drug and Patent Term Restoration Act (Pub. L. 100-670) generally provide that a patent may be extended for a period of up to 5 years so long as the patented item (human drug product, animal drug product, medical device, food additive, or color additive) was subject to regulatory review by FDA before the item was marketed. Under these acts, a product's regulatory review period forms the basis for determining the amount of extension an applicant may receive.

A regulatory review period consists of two periods of time: A testing phase and an approval phase. For human drug products, the testing phase begins when the exemption to permit the clinical investigations of the drug becomes effective and runs until the approval phase begins. The approval phase starts with the initial submission of an application to market the human drug product and continues until FDA grants permission to market the drug product. Although only a portion of a regulatory review period may count toward the actual amount of extension that the Director of Patents and Trademarks may award (for example, half the testing phase must be subtracted, as well as any time that may have occurred before the patent was issued), FDA's determination of the length of a regulatory review period for a human drug product will include all of the testing phase and approval phase as specified in 35 U.S.C. 156(g)(1)(B).

FDA recently approved for marketing the human drug product RELPAX (eletriptan hydrobromide). RELPAX is indicated for the acute treatment of migraine, with or without aura, in adults. Subsequent to this approval, the Patent and Trademark Office received a patent term restoration application for RELPAX (U.S. Patent No. 5,545,644) from Pfizer, Inc., and the Patent and Trademark Office requested FDA's assistance in determining this patent's eligibility for patent term restoration. In a letter dated April 6, 2004, FDA advised the Patent and Trademark Office that this human drug product had undergone a regulatory review period and that the approval of RELPAX represented the first permitted commercial marketing or use of the product. Shortly thereafter, the Patent and Trademark Office requested that FDA determine the product's regulatory review period.

FDA has determined that the applicable regulatory review period for RELPAX is 2,829 days. Of this time, 1,307 days occurred during the testing

phase of the regulatory review period, while 1,522 days occurred during the approval phase. These periods of time were derived from the following dates:

1. *The date an exemption under section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act) (21 U.S.C. 355) became effective:* March 31, 1995. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that the date the investigational new drug application became effective was on March 31, 1995.

2. *The date the application was initially submitted with respect to the human drug product under section 505 of the act:* October 27, 1998. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that the new drug application (NDA) for RELPAX (NDA 21-016) was initially submitted on October 27, 1998.

3. *The date the application was approved:* December 26, 2002. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that NDA 21-016 was approved on December 26, 2002.

This determination of the regulatory review period establishes the maximum potential length of a patent extension. However, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office applies several statutory limitations in its calculations of the actual period for patent extension. In its application for patent extension, this applicant seeks 1,230 days of patent term extension.

Anyone with knowledge that any of the dates as published are incorrect may submit to the Division of Dockets Management (see ADDRESSES) written or electronic comments and ask for a redetermination by May 15, 2006. Furthermore, any interested person may petition FDA for a determination regarding whether the applicant for extension acted with due diligence during the regulatory review period by September 11, 2006. To meet its burden, the petition must contain sufficient facts to merit an FDA investigation. (See H. Rept. 857, part 1, 98th Cong., 2d sess., pp. 41-42, 1984.) Petitions should be in the format specified in 21 CFR 10.30.

Comments and petitions should be submitted to the Division of Dockets Management. Three copies of any mailed information are to be submitted, except that individuals may submit one copy. Comments are to be identified with the docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document. Comments and petitions may be seen in the Division of Dockets Management between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Dated: February 13, 2006.

Jane A. Axelrad,  
Associate Director for Policy, Center for Drug  
Evaluation and Research.

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## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

### Food and Drug Administration

[Docket Nos. 2005E-0239 and 2005E-0246]

#### Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; PRIALT

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration,  
HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has determined the regulatory review period for PRIALT and is publishing this notice of that determination as required by law. FDA has made the determination because of the submission of two applications to the Director of Patents and Trademarks, Department of Commerce, for the extension of two patents which claims that human drug product.

**ADDRESSES:** Submit written comments and petitions to the Division of Dockets Management (HFA-305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852. Submit electronic comments to <http://www.fda.gov/dockets/ecomments>.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Claudia V. Grillo, Office of Regulatory Policy (HFD-013), Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, 240-453-6681.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984 (Pub. L. 98-417) and the Generic Animal Drug and Patent Term Restoration Act (Pub. L. 100-670) generally provide that a patent may be extended for a period of up to 5 years so long as the patented item (human drug product, animal drug product, medical device, food additive, or color additive) was subject to regulatory review by FDA before the item was marketed. Under these acts, a product's regulatory review period forms the basis for determining the amount of extension an applicant may receive.

A regulatory review period consists of two periods of time: A testing phase and an approval phase. For human drug products, the testing phase begins when the exemption to permit the clinical investigations of the drug becomes effective and runs until the approval

phase begins. The approval phase starts with the initial submission of an application to market the human drug product and continues until FDA grants permission to market the drug product. Although only a portion of a regulatory review period may count toward the actual amount of extension that the Director of Patents and Trademarks may award (for example, half the testing phase must be subtracted, as well as any time that may have occurred before the patent was issued), FDA's determination of the length of a regulatory review period for a human drug product will include all of the testing phase and approval phase as specified in 35 U.S.C. 156(g)(1)(B).

FDA recently approved for marketing the human drug product PRIALT (ziconotide). PRIALT is indicated for the management of severe chronic pain in patients for whom intrathecal (IT) therapy is warranted, and who are intolerant or refractory to other treatment, such as systemic analgesics, adjunctive therapies, or IT morphine. Subsequent to this approval, the Patent and Trademark Office received two patent term restoration applications for PRIALT (U.S. Patent Nos. 5,795,864 and 5,364,842) from Elan Pharmaceuticals, Inc., and the Patent and Trademark Office requested FDA's assistance in determining these patents' eligibility for patent term restoration. In a letter dated July 8, 2005, FDA advised the Patent and Trademark Office that this human drug product had undergone a regulatory review period and that the approval of PRIALT represented the first permitted commercial marketing or use of the product. Shortly thereafter, the Patent and Trademark Office requested that FDA determine the product's regulatory review period.

FDA has determined that the applicable regulatory review period for PRIALT is 3,801 days. Of this time, 1,973 days occurred during the testing phase of the regulatory review period, while 1,828 days occurred during the approval phase. These periods of time were derived from the following dates:

1. *The date an exemption under section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act) (21 U.S.C. 355) became effective:* August 4, 1994. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that the date the investigational new drug application became effective was on August 4, 1994.

2. *The date the application was initially submitted with respect to the human drug product under section 505 of the act:* December 28, 1999. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that the new drug application (NDA) for PRIALT